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❷繊維束を均一に展開させる方法

创特

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1. 場明の名称

繊維策を均一に展開させる方法

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
 - 2) 是機能更を、ナンションの作用の下にほぼ 一層の機能列に吸引する方法において、参収 りのために移動させられる機構束に統体を作 用させ、機能束の移動方向に発信な流体の分 流によって機能束を均一に延端させる方法
 - 上配板体が空気機である将杆請求範囲第1 項配較の機能求を均一に販開させる方法
 - 3) 上記流体がメッキ 核あるいは 機 茂 等の 板体 である 特許 顔 水 範 出 道 1 道 記 戦 の 戦 継 果 を 均 一 爪 単 原 さ せ る 方 法
- 3. 発明の評細な規則

この希明は長額被京を均一に 軽調させる方法、 特に 根維性化複合材を作るためのブリブレグシ ートを当るために養理難を経済一般に均一に疑 願させる方法に関する。

従来、長根端東を均一に厳弱させる方式をし

て、電荷を利用する方法、愛気流による方法や が用いられてきた。このうち、破荷を利用する 月出は、各一本一本の世福に均名に同一属性の 好何何を背陽させるととが出来れば、その反路 力によって一本一本に維確を分散させることが 出来る。しかし、とのよりに劝一に俗世させる ととが此しい上に、役職強化複合砂に利用され る皮皮肉酸等の濃酸性酸粒ではロール等を通じ てアースし、風雨が逃げてしまうために利用不 可能である。また、従来のノメルから空気と共 うにある理みをもって収憶を一切に職機させ、 殺我国志のから子仔いがあるほうが明ましいも のには好満である。しかし、母養強化複合材料 は硬塊によって道袋に嵌力を受けようとするだ めに侵力万同に破離が敷列していることが必要 となる。また、マドリックス材料中に領職が均 - に分敢していることが咆ましく、とのために 母親を殆んど一層に脹懈してとれにマドリック ス材料を附着させて駆さ1004程度のおいフ

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リブレグシートを作り、これを消放の枚数点ねて作るような軽液方法が採用されている。このような目的には従来の空気による展開方法は利用不可能となる。

この希明は上配のような目的に利用しうる所にの機能での歴報方法に関するものであり、仮力のに破離を發列させるために、一定の強力を作用させた状態で凍健東を投明させる必要がある。しかしそのようにすると、折角一度低にある。しかしそのようにはかられた。 の分力が作用するため、次級に中央的の発生り機械同志がななり合うようになってしまう。

この発明は、このような欠点を解析するため、 根離束に流体の横向き流を作用させるようにし たもので、まずこの発明に使用する必成につい て図面で説明する。

本発明の方法に使用する装蔵は例えば市販の13000本~15000本の炭素機経1からなる災素機機束2を巻収るための参取りロール

来でを中心として終銷投機すど反対側に配置されている。

生产患 4 国及び38 5 隣に水寸ものは圧縮空気 の代りに配任を使用して規維單を展開する設備 で、ボイ関には端屋板1-1が貯留された貯留タ ンク『2と歌メンク12に収り付けられた説米 機能来2を均一に不広がりに駐消し、且つ、包 **隊夜を撹拌するためのパイプレーション投催**】 3と巻取りロール3から従業収縮災2を貯留タ ンク1.2 化誘導するためのガイドロール14と 航법タンク12円のパイプレーション効果によ って物一に不広がりに映解された段本波離1を 展開ロール5に誘導するためのガイドロール1 5.と金坂メッキするための金銭将原16、直接 我明17、18、遊園起即口一年19、2.0か、 ら悔以されたポ気メッキ袋電が示されている。. 至九贝烷在成1 7 以会解揭明 1 有及び透電船動 ローラ19に、政府武成1.8は金属時張1.6及 び週間影動ローラ20にそれぞれ通常され、金 國陽艦16世ニッケル勝截や銅陽艦等から形成

3と版等取りロール3に登収られた成業職株束 2を均一に来広がりに展開するための展開供債 1と均一に展開された炭素職継1にテンション をがけて参収るための展開ロール5から構成されている。

され、メッキの種類に応じて海宮内訳する。パイプレーション総理13以プロペラ機構、ポンプによる破得環及び対配、組合波、塩酸型銀で関係権を指集させる機構など出来に連択できる。

第5例にはボロン坡渡21の投那の機少なが を将帰城去して無政的のところと改多ンクの 数225時間したがロン坡線を225時間の 3に取り付けられたボロン 機が成立 225 を2000 中では、1000では

次に本発明の長城就果を均一に来広がりに展開させる方法の実施例について取引する。 実施例1

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まず市販の多数の反素繊維1からなる炭素機 避束2を適宜の方法で希収りロール3に将取る。 次に、との労収られた股票機槌魚2の一端を腰・ Mロール5 にテンションをかけて掛け使し、適 質の巡ص手段(関がせず)で展開ロール5を駆 物すると展開ロールをは炭素酸離束2を適宜の・ 速度で悪取るが、同時に無頭腹隆4に供給バイ ブ6より圧収空気を供給すると貯留ダンクBK 内皮された空気圧側を升7等によって圧縮空気 は厳索唆機束2を均一に不広がりに展開するの に適した圧力に優感されてノメル9より噴出す るが、経開安置4が股本級徴束2を中心として 対称位置に配置されているために2個のノメル 9、9から映出される圧縮空気は炭氣機構束2 の位乗で互に衝突して横向き流を発生し、その 顔向き流によって炭素緑糖泉2を均一に末広が りに展開させる作用(覇2四路網)を連続して 行う。また股期ロール5は従業繊維東2を適宜 の政府で送続して希収っているために傾向を施 によって均一に末広がりに展開された炭素機構

I も連続して展開ロール 5 に無収られ、尿系機 継承 2 を連続して均一に末広がりに腫解させる ととができる。

夹箱倒2

善取りロール3に巻取られた映素機組束2の一端を機関ロール5にテンションをかけて掛け 低し、その後段関ロール5を一定の滅ぼで回転 させながら展開展置4に圧縮空気を供給すると ノズル9より噴出する空気噴出流は受破10に 毎奥して機向き流を発生し、この傾向を飛行と って炭素機健原2を均一に来広がりに展開する 作用を建修して行りために均一に来広がりに展 開された反衆機維1を連続して経網ロール.5 に 巻取ることができる。

34 Mat 471 31.

整般タロール3に参取られた炭素繊維東2の一項をガイドロール14、通電感切りール19を介して貯留タンク12に砂凍し里に過電形的ロール20、ガイドロール15を介して展開ロール5に掛け渡し、その後展開ロール5を問題

させなが成立と、18とって経過17、18とって経過17、18とって経過13についませ、パイプレーション接通13についまで、10つとは、12にのでは、12にの

巻取りロール3に巻取られたポロン図確案24の一項をガイドロール26、27を介して貯留タンク23に誘導し、変にガイドロール28、29を介して展開ロール5に掛け戻し、その後 乗巡ロール5を問題させながらバイブレーション 後世25によって供向き流が第生し、この検向 き況をポロン繊維東 2 4 に成角方向上り衝突させるとポロン繊維東 2 4 は均一に宋広がりに腹関されると何時に貯留をンク 2 8 内の格研療液 2 2 によって各ポロン繊維 2 1 の表面の成小矢 適は終かされて強度を向上させることが出来る。同時にこの強度を向上させ且つ均一に宋広がりに提出されたポロン機構 2 1 を連続して展開ロール 5 に参取るととができる。

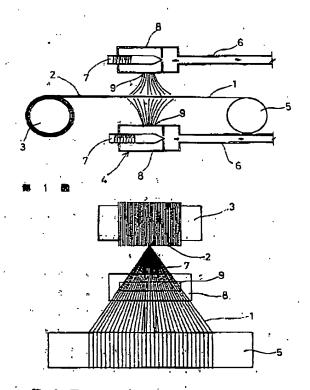
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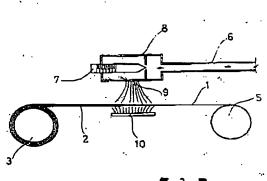
供名機能に食器をノッキすることで解決できた。 生た表面に最小な欠婚が存在し、このために強 使低下を招いていたボロン破離も本発明の希硝 機を使用する整備方法によってボロン機線を不 広がりに展開する工程中に同時にボロン機様の 表面の微小なキズを掩備破でとかすことで解決 できた。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1 例は、本発明の実施例1 の方法に使用する長機健果の機器段の観路側所側側、 席2 図は第1 図の設備装置によって脱焼されつつある投機機の振路平面図、 第3 図に本港明の度 間の では、 第4 図は実施例3 の方法に使用する 長機機果の展開装置の 競路の 間の の方法に使用する 長機機果の 展開装置の がった 使用する 長機 強東の 長端 であり、 ぬ中の 行 対 は 1 に 展 環 で 2 に 展 環 種 東 2 に 展 環 種 東 3 に 巻 ぬりロール 4 に 展 異 様 5 に 原 別 7 ・ ル 6 に 世 給 パイプ 7 : 4 8 : 即 図 2 ン 2 9 ミ ノ ス 2 1 0 に

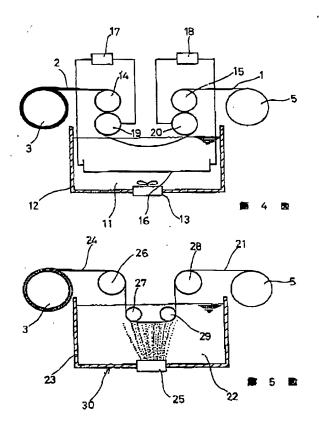
> 等許出版人 新技術協会事 依园 出氣人代理人 奔飛士 佐 癖 文 身





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(English Translation of Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No.57-77342)

Method of uniformly spreading a filaments bundle WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. Method of uniformly spreading a filaments bundle in which a filaments bundle is spread into a single layer of aligned filaments under a certain tension wherein said filaments bundle is uniformly spread by subjecting said filaments bundle carried forward to be wound up to dispersion flows of a fluid flowing crosswise with regard to the moving course of said bundle.
- 2. Method of uniformly spreading a filaments bundle according to claim 1 wherein said fluid is an air flow.
- 3. Method of uniformly spreading a filaments bundle according to claim 1 wherein said fluid is one selected from a plating liquid and an acid liquid and so forth.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a method of uniformly spreading a filaments bundle, more specifically, pertaining to a method of uniformly spreading a filaments bundle into a single layer of aligned filaments in order to obtain a pre-impregnation sheet for producing a filaments reinforced complex material.

Conventionally, such methods are used for uniformly spreading a filaments bundle as making use of electric charges and an air flow. In the former case, the respective filaments being provided with electrostatic charge with the same polarity enables the bundle to be spread by the action of detraction force between them. However, in addition to that it is hard to make the respective filaments uniformly provided with such charge, the electric charge carried on the respective filaments especially of such conductive filaments as carbon filaments escape with connection to earth such as a roller and so forth. In the latter case where a filaments bundle is discharged from a nozzle along with air, it is appropriate for non-woven fabrics whose filaments are piled up with a certain thickness and intermingled with each other. However, a filaments reinforced complex material is characteristic of directly receiving

tension on the respective filaments so that it is required to align the respective filaments into a direction to which such tension is applied. Further, it is desirable to uniformly distribute the filaments in a matrix material, for which purpose the bundle is spread into a single layer of aligned filaments with which layer the matrix material is impregnated so as to be formed into a thin pre-impregnation sheet in the order of 100µ in thickness, which sheet and the same sheets in number as required are overlapped one over another. The conventional method whereby the bundle is spread by air as mentioned above is inappropriate for such purpose.

The invention relates to a novel method of spreading a filaments bundle appropriate for such purpose as mentioned above. It is required to spread the bundle under a certain tension applied to the respective filaments bundles in order to align the respective filaments into a direction to which such tension is applied. In practice, a component of force of the tensile force acts upon the fringe side monofilaments disposed in both ends of the spread bundle so as to gradually attract such fringe side monofilaments towards the central portion of the bundle, which results in the separated filaments being brought into convergence.

The invention is characterized in subjecting the filaments bundle to a fluid flowing crosswise with regard to the moving course of the bundle in order to solve the above prior issue. An apparatus used for the invention is described below in the first place with reference to the accompanying drawings.

The apparatus according to the invention comprises a wind-up roller 3 to wind up a carbon filaments bundle 2 comprising 13,000 to 15,000 carbon filaments 1; a spreading device 4 to uniformly spread the bundle 2 wound up around the wind-up roller 3 and a take-up roller 5 to take up the bundle 2 as uniformly spread with tension applied to the respective filaments thereof.

The spreading device 4 is, as shown in Figure 2, symmetrically disposed in an upper portion and a lower portion

in the middle of the wind-up roller 3 and the take-up roller 5, which device comprises a supply pipe 6 to supply compressed air; a reserve tank 8 to reserve compressed air inside and to incorporate a valve 7 of an arbitrary shape to adjust compressed air pressure and a nozzle 9 to uniformly and widely spread the bundle 2. The shape of the nozzle 9 may be rectangular, oval, arcuate, crescent or circular and be selected in accordance with the dimension or width by which the respective filaments are spread and the like. Another apparatus is shown in Figure 3, which apparatus comprising a spreading device 4; a rectangular plate 10 to receive compressed air discharged from the spreading device 4; a wind-up roller 3 and a take-up roller 5, which plate is disposed between the wind-up roller and the take-up roller and in an opposite side to the spreading device 4 sandwiching the bundle 2 with the device 4.

Figures 4 and 5 show apparatuses for spreading the bundle by the action of a fluid instead of the compressed air. Figure 4 shows an electroplating device comprising a reserve tank 12 in which an electrolyte 11 is stored; a vibration device 13 mounted to the tank 12 to uniformly spread the bundle and to stir the electrolyte; a guide roller 14 to introduce the bundle 2 from the wind-up roller into the reserve tank 12; a guide roller 15 to introduce uniformly and widely spread filaments bundle 1 into the take-up roller 5; and a metallic positive electrode 16, direct current power sources 17 and 18 and electrically charged driving rollers 19 and 20 for performing electroplating operation.

The direct current power source 17 is connected to the electrode 16 and the roller 19 while the direct current power source 18 is connected to the electrode 16 and the roller 20. The electrode 16 is formed of nickel, copper and so forth, which may be selected in accordance with the electroplating type in need. The vibration device 13 may be selected from propeller stirring, pump circulation, convection flow, ultrasonic waves, air bubbles generation by compressed air and others in an arbitrary manner.

Figure 5 shows a boron filaments bundle spreading device 30, which device comprises a reserve tank 23 in which dilute nitric acid 22 is stored for the purpose of dissolving and removing fine flaws on the surface of the respective boron filaments 21 so as to improve the fibrous strength; a vibration device 25 mounted to the tank 23 to uniformly and widely spread the boron filaments bundle 24 introduced into the tank and to stir the nitric acid 22; guide rollers 26 and 27 to introduce the bundle 24 from the wind-up roller 3 into the tank 23; and guide rollers 28 and 29 to introduce the boron filaments bundle 21 as uniformly and widely spread by the action of vibration inside the tank into the take-up roller 5.

The preferred embodiments of the invention are described as follows.

FIRST EMBODIMENT

In the first place, a carbon filaments bundle 2 comprising a number of carbon filaments 1 is wound up around a wind-up roller 3 in an appropriate manner. Then, one end of the bundle 2 is hung over the take-up roller 5 under a certain tension. Upon driving the take-up roller 5 by means of a driving means not shown in the drawings, the roller takes up the bundle 2 with an appropriate take-up speed in the meantime upon supplying compressed air from the supply pipe 6 into the spreading device 4, the compressed air is adjusted within a pressure appropriate for the bundle 2 being uniformly and widely spread by means of an air compression adjustment valve 7 and so forth incorporated in the tank so as to be discharged from the nozzle 9. The upper and lower spreading devices 4 are symmetrically disposed with the intervention of the bundle 2 so that the compressed air discharged from the respective nozzles 9 collide with each other along the moving course of the bundle 2 so as to generate air flowing widthwise with regard to the moving course of the bundle 2, by the action of which air flowing crosswise with regard to the moving course of the bundle spreading operation is performed on the bundle in a continuous manner, as shown in Figure 2. The take-up roller 5 continuously takes up the bundle 2 with an

appropriate take-up speed so that the respective carbon filaments bundles 1 as uniformly and widely spread by the action of air continue to be taken up around the take-up roller 5 in the meantime the bundle 2 continues to be uniformly and widely spread.

SECOND EMBODIMENT

One end of the bundle 2 wound up around the wind-up roller 3 is hung over the take-up roller 5 under a certain tension. Then, the take-up roller 5 is rotated with a certain take-up speed while the compressed air is supplied to the spreading device 4 so that the air flow discharged from the nozzle 9 collide with the plate 10 so as to generate the air flowing crosswise with regard to the moving course of the bundle, by the action of which air the bundle 2 continues to be uniformly and widely spread and the respective carbon filaments 1 as uniformly and widely spread continue to be taken up around the take-up roller 5.

THIRD WMBODIMENT

One end of the bundle 2 wound up around the wind-up roller 3 is introduced into the reserve tank 12 through the guide roller 14 and the driving roller 19 and is hung over the take-up roller 5 through the driving roller 20 and the guide roller 15. Then, the take-up roller is rotated while the direct current power sources 17 and 18 are connected to the nickel positive electrode 16 so as to operate the vibration device 13 and to generate the air flowing crosswise with regard to the moving course of the bundle, by the action of which air the bundle 2 is uniformly and widely spread while the respective carbon filaments 1 are nickel plated by means of the electroplating device 21. The respective carbon filaments as uniformly and widely spread continue to be taken up around the take-up roller with each of them uniformly nickel-plated. The wettablity with the nickel matrix of the respective filaments as uniformly spread is remarkably improved.

FOURTH EMBODIMENT

One end of the boron filaments bundle 2 wound up around

the wind-up roller 3 is introduced into the reserve tank 23 through the guide rollers 26 and 27 and is hung over the take-up roller 5 through the guide rollers 28 and 29. Then, the take-up roller 5 is rotated while the vibration device 25 is operated so as to generate the air flowing crosswise with regard to the moving course of the bundle, upon which air colliding crosswise with regard to the boron filaments bundle 24, the bundle is uniformly and widely spread while the fine flaws on the surface of the respective boron filaments 21 are dissolved by the nitric acid 22 so as to improve the fibrous strength. The respective boron filaments 21 as uniformly and widely spread and intensified with strength continue to be taken up around the take-up roller 5.

According to the method of uniformly spreading a filaments bundle as stated above, even a filaments bundle comprising a number of filaments is uniformly and widely spread in a short time without fail through the simplified production process so that spread filaments bundles are mass-produced with the large reduction of the production cost. Especially, the carbon filaments prone to be entangled with each other owing to fine fluffs on the surface are uniformly spread with facility by the action of the air flowing crosswise with regard to the moving course of the carbon filaments bundle so as to prevent the respective filaments from being entangled with each other. Some kinds of metallic elements in fused condition are hard to be attached onto the respective carbon filaments, which problem is solved by use of the electroplating device according to the invention wherein the respective carbon filaments metal-plated during the filaments bundle being uniformly and widely spread. As for the boron filaments on the surface of which fine flaws exist inviting the deterioration of the fibrous strength, such flaws are dissolved by the dilute nitric acid during the respective boron filaments bundles being widely spread.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic side view of an apparatus used for

to show the filaments bundle spread by the apparatus as shown in Figure 1; Figure 3 is a schematic side view of an apparatus used for the second embodiment; Figure 4 is a schematic side view of an apparatus used for the third embodiment hereof; Figure 5 is a schematic side view of an apparatus used for the fourth embodiment hereof.

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